The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,748. NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	1 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

These have not been received officially, but are published on the responsibility of the Editor.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHLINGS—DRAPER.—On the 24th March, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. D. Gibson, M.A., J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B. A., Professor, Elphinstone College, to Harriet, daughter of the late R. Draper, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

MOFFATT.—At Upper Colaba, on the 23rd instant, of consumption, James Moffatt, of Saltcoats, Ayrshire, aged 18 years.

CRAIG.—At "Vernon Cottage," Poona, on the 23rd March, of bronchitis, Mary Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Craig, aged seven months and three days.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON.—At the Royal Botanical Gardens, on the 14th March, the wife of Dr. Anderson, M. D., of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BINGAR.—At Aurungabad, on the 11th March, Mr. J. A. Bingar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hyderabad Contingent, Pension Establishment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

O'DOWDA.—At Bareilly, on the 14th instant, the wife of Lieutenant J. W. O'Dowda, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE favorite fast sailing Ship EDWIN FOX, A 1, 835 tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents for the Captain.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

THE superior A 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 1,144 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. BY REGISTER, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1864. Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.) Captain P. SEARLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

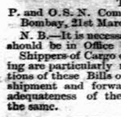
Next Shipping day, Friday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after noon on Saturday the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,190 Tons and (470 H. P.) Captain W. COLLET will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Bombay, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 29th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, in reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expence varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are empowered to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; children under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members, booking together ; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head ; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P.M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P.M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P.M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P.M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P.M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P.M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P.M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P.M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A.M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P.M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 394 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Pondy-Pore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1160 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMEN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 730 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf 12 hours after the arrival of the English mail, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingi if sufficient inducement offer.

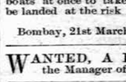
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
21.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 6 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, P. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P.M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P.M.
Thursday	28th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P.M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P.M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P.M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P.M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P.M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P.M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P.M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P.M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P.M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo by the *Vanguard*, from Shanghai, are requested to send off boats in the morning to take delivery, failing which, goods will be landed at the expense and risk of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Vanguard*.
Bombay, 15th March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVELOCK, Captain GANDY, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gandy.
Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Manchester*, Captain AULD, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1864. Agents for Captain Auld.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Robinson Crusoe*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats without delay to receive their respective Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Robinson Crusoe*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

WANTED, A PRESS READER. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864. NASMYTH & Co.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Caravar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,
BUDAKER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેધારન ઈનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલ્લી પરેસ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows :—

1. Bombay candy cut and split.....Rs. 6 4 0
1. Do. uncut and unsplit..... 5 10 0
3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.
4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.
5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.
6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.
7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted. W. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
18th March, 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
2, Hummum Street, Fort.
1st March 1864.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of the Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.

W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th April 1864.

5th May, FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH instant, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a letter containing halves of the following coupons of a Bank of Bombay Nos. 4,601 dated 12th August 1861, 58,506 dated 10th August 1861, and 58,507 dated 10th August 1861, the former for Rs. 500, and the two latter for Rs. 100 each has not reached its destination, and the public are cautioned that such half notes are valueless, the necessary information of their loss by the rightful owner having been given to the Secretary to the Bank.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Colabawallah.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8 unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS in NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Lanterns.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનિંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 31st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works separately :—

1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.
2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.
3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto Ditto.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection at the office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, at MATHERAN supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following busines, viz :—

To receive the Directors' half yearly report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No 7 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 6th April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the follow Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 29th February 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part I. of the Legislature Act No. XXIV. of 1857.

"That the capital of the Company be increased from six and a half lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 15th March 1864.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—Lost or stolen in or about the month of September last, a Certificate for one share in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, registered No. 336 in the name of F. Spooner Esq., All and every persons and person are and is hereby cautioned against purchasing the said share or otherwise dealing therewith.

Any one who shall within 14 days from this date bring the said certificate or give such information to the undersigned as will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. Due information of the loss of the Certificate has been given to the Secretary of the said Company.

No further reward will be offered.

LULLOOBHAI MANOCKLALL,
At his firm near Khara Koowa,
Bombay, March 1864.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Joint or separate TENDERS are invited for the following :—

1st.—For the erection of a large one-storied substantial BUNGALOW, with GODOWNS underneath.

2nd.—For the erection of a retaining TANK WALL.

3rd.—For the supply of best Welsh Hartley, West Hartley, or Steam COAL.

4th.—For the supply of STORES, as per printed schedule. The Tender or Tenders should be sealed, and superscribed with the words "Bungalow," "Tank Wall," "Coal," "Stores," and lodged, within 15 days from this date, at the office of the said Company at the residence of Muncoldas Nathoobhoy, Esquire, in Girgaum Back Road, where Plans, Estimates, &c., may be seen, Schedules of Stores obtained, and all particulars learnt, on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY,
21st March 1864. Secretary.

WANTED, a Bengalee's SEA COTTAGE or HILL TENT and HORSE. Particulars to be addressed to "T. S." at this office.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned will hereafter be carried on under the style and designation of BRIGGS & Co.

H. G. BRIGGS.
Apollo Street, 21st March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પરેસ કમપની લિમિટેડ.

ફોર્ટ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 26th March next, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following business will be submitted :—

First.—To receive the Report and Account for the year ending 31st December 1863.

Second.—To consider the propriety of increasing the remuneration of the Directors.

Third.—To elect new Directors.

Fourth.—To elect Auditors for the current year 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN. *With Fluted Iron Roller.*

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaint which we have made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with leathy Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power in ... ...£ 5
Do. do. do. 13-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeeree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenneree, and Ellora, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR MARCH.—CONTENTS :—The Last Appeal.—Glimpses of the Caves of Elephanta.—The Red Lascars of Bundlekhund. Chap. XII.—The Man vs. the Machine ; or, training and recreation in the Army.—Domestic Animals.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chap. XIII.—Remarks on the Health of European Soldiers in India. Part II.—The Future of India.—Our Theatricals in India.—William Makepeace Thackeray.—The Bombay Board of Censors : Minutes of Meetings in February—Literary and Critical Notices :—Eton School Days. Randolf Methy ; a story of Indian life. A personal narrative of thirteen years' service amongst the wild tribes of Bundlesan for the suppression of human sacrifices.—Military Sunshine for the Army.—Home Politics and Literature for January.—Indian Retrospect for February,—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for February.

☞ *Annual Subscription*, in India, Rs. 16. In England, Rs. 20½. *Price of a single Number*, Rs. 1½.

AGENTS.—*Calcutta* :—R. C. LePage & Co., British Library.
Madras :—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Mount Road.
Agra :—*Delhi Gazette* Press.
Lahore :—W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee & Mecon.
London :—J. Gladding, Esq., Jun., 13 Paternoster Row.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24 Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SINGAPORE."

THE EMPIRE IN INDIA ; letters from Madras and other places. By Major E. BELL, Madras Staff Corps.....	Rs.	6	8
CHARLIE THORNHILL ; or, the Dunce of the Family. By C. CLARKE	,,	3	12
NED LOCKSLEY THE ETONIAN...	,,	4	8
HEADS OF THE PEOPLE ; or, Portraits of the English, drawn by KENNY MEADOWS. With original essays by Douglas Jerrold, W. Thackeray, R. Bluchard, S. Lover, &c. 2 vols.	,,	10	8
MEMOIR OF BISHOP MACKENZIE. By H. Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely...	,,	8	0
POPULAR PREACHERS OF OUR TIME ; their eloquence, ministry, and works. By J. JOHNSON.	,,	3	12
THEORY OF LEGISLATION ; by JEREMY BENTHAM. Translated from the French of Etienne Dumont, by R. HILDRETH	,,	5	12
DEBRETT'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, 1864. Illustrated...	,,	5	4
THE OLD HELMET. By author of "Wide, Wide World"	,,	1	8
ONLY A WOMAN. BY-Captain Wraxall... ...	,,	1	8
JOHN STEGGAL, THE SUFFOLK GIPSY... ...	,,	1	8
MILITARY EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, &c. By Colonel Sir J. E. ALEXANDER	,,	2	4
MADAME THERESE. PAR ERCKMAN-CHATRIAN	,,	2	0
THE RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, INSURANCE, and COMMERCIAL ALMANAC, for 1864. By W. P. SMITH...	,,	1	4
TEMPLE BAR. Vols. 6, 8 and 9. Each... ...	,,	4	4
THE ROYAL BOOK OF FATE : Queen Elizabeth's Oracle of Future Events, from an Illuminated manuscript, found in the Library of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, &c. 4th Edition. To which is added RAPHAEL'S NATIVITY, by ZADKIEL the Seer...	,,	3	12
CHURCHILL'S DISEASES OF WOMEN. New Edn. 1864...	,,	9	0
PICKWICK ABROAD. By REYNOLDS... ...	,,	6	12
NEW COOK BOOK	,,	1	8
AURORA FLOYD. By Miss BRADDON... ...	,,	3	8
THE WELCOME GUEST. Vols. 1 and 2. Each...	,,	3	8
TATE'S MODERN CAMBISTE...	,,	7	8
MORTISON'S BOOK-KEEPING. 9th Edn. 1862....	,,	6	0
HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY...	,,	2	12
TEXT-BOOK OF MODERN CARPENTRY. By T. W. SHILLOW	,,	6	0
WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD	,,	2	0
MURRAY'S HAND BOOK FOR NORTH ITALY. FOR EGYPT	,,	9	0
	,,	11	4
FOR FRANCE...	,,	7	8
THE FOSTMAN'S BAG...	,,	2	12
MEDICAL REGULATIONS, 1863...	,,	1	8
TODHUNTER'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold in Lots on the 1st April at Takil Boodroog, about 14 miles from Egutpoorce, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 33,000 Teak Rafter Poles.
Particulars of the Sale can be ascertained from the Mamlutdar at Egutpoorce.
W. F. O'KELY, Collector.
Ahmednuggur Collector's Office, 22nd March 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the Collector of Municipal Taxes has been removed from No. 8 to No. 4, Hornby Row.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

આથી પબ્લવાની જાહેર ખબર.
મીજનીસીપલ ટકસ્યનાં કલેકટરની આથીસ કોટ કોટ નં ૮) માં વાર્યા ધેર મથેથી નં ૪) મા વાર્યા ધેરમાં થઇ ગએલી છે.
મુબયઇ તારીખ ૧૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૬૪.

જાગ: વદબણ્યાની જાહિરાત.
કલેકટર આફ મુનીસીપાલ ટાકસની ક ચેરી નંબર ૮ વાસુન નંબર ૪ ધારનથી રો વ્યે નંબરી આરે.
મંબઇ તારીખ ૧૭ માર્ચ વન ૧૮૬૪.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and Deccan, South Eastern Division, will be conveyed on the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered. The following will be the times of the Trains for Matheran, Poona and Sholapoor Passengers.

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0 A.M.	At Narell (for Matheran)	11 55 A.M.
Do.	12 noon	do.	3 0 P.M.
Do.	3 0 P.M.	do.	5 45 "
Do.	8 45 P.M.	do.	11 37 "
Do.	9 0 A.M.	Poona	5 6 "
Do.	12 0 noon	do.	8 5 "
Do.	3 0 P.M.	do.	10 15 "
Do.	8 45 "	do.	4 30 A.M.
Shalapoor	8 45 "	Shalapoor	3 15 P.M.
Narell	3 25 A.M.	Bombay	6 12 A.M.
Do.	6 17 "	do.	9 30 "
Do.	2 5 P.M.	do.	5 0 P.M.
Do.	5 45 "	Bombay	8 35 "
Do.	7 45 "	do.	10 12 "
Poona	9 0 A.M.	do.	5 0 "
Do.	3 0 P.M.	do.	10 12 "
Shalapoor	7 0 A.M.	do.	10 12 P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0 A.M.	At Narell	11 55 A.M.
Do.	8 45 P.M.	do.	11 37 P.M.
Do.	9 0 A.M.	Poona	5 6 "
Do.	8 45 P.M.	do.	4 30 A.M.
Do.	8 45 "	Shalapoor	3 15 P.M.
Narell	3 25 A.M.	Bombay	6 12 A.M.
Do.	2 5 P.M.	do.	5 0 P.M.
Do.	7 45 "	do.	10 12 "
Poona	9 0 A.M.	do.	5 0 "
Do.	3 0 P.M.	do.	10 12 "
Shalapoor	7 0 A.M.	do.	10 12 P.M.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Stations on the line.
J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Coast Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 9 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March, at 2 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A.M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Guns fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	25	Annunciation or Lady day.—Good Friday.	6 1	6 11	—	0 10	
Sat.	26	St. Ludger.	5 60	6 0	0 27	0 44	
Sun.	27	Easter Sunday.	5 0	6 1	1 2	1 19	
Mon.	28	Kildermintor day.	5 58	6 1	1 38	1 57	
Tues.	29	Easter Tuesday.	5 57	6 12	2 20	2 44	
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 6. 19.	5 57	6 0	3 11	3 41	
Thur.	31	Mercury rises 5h. 3m	4 56	6 0	4 17	5 23	

Time—Sun rises 6h. 1m. 22nd March 1864.
Time—Sun Sets 6h. 3m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 18
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 16
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 15	LONDON	Feb. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 19
BANGALORE	Mar. 16	MALTA	Mar. 1
CALCUTTA	Mar. 16	MEERUT	Mar. 15
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 19
CEYLON	Mar. 17	PUNJAUB	Mar. 16
COCHIN	Mar. 12	PENANG	Mar. 19
DELHI	Mar. 19	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

THE Indian Electric Telegraph Department has, no doubt, to bear much blame which does not rightly attach to it. Its shortcomings, which are not less grievous to-day than formerly, although the victims of this Department seem to have grown tired of complaining of evils for which they can get no remedy, are often wrongly set down as the natural results of corruption and inefficiency, when they should in fairness be ascribed to the unwillingness of Government to establish a Telegraph service equal to the work of transacting the whole commercial business of India. This at least is the excuse lately put forward by one of the Poona papers for the deficiencies of the Department; and, so far as the Department alone is concerned, the excuse holds good. The Government also might reasonably say that its object, in giving India the benefit of an Electric Telegraph, was not to assist trade and mercantile enterprize, but simply to concentrate and strengthen the forces, civil and military, of the administration. But we are not aware that the Government has ever yet availed itself of this plea; and, till it does so, we have a right to assume that the Electric Telegraph like the Railway and the Post Office is intended for the convenience of the public at large, and not of the official class only. Indeed, it is obvious that the Government, having taken out of private hands the privilege of transmitting news by telegraph, is bound to use its monopoly gently, and for the advantage of all. If, as sometimes happens now, the Telegraph offices are so choked with messages that the arrears cannot be cleared off for several days, during which time the line is really useless to the public, it is the duty of Government to put up fresh wires till the supply meets the demand. One wire might always be reserved for official messages; but, if the Telegraph is to remain an official institution instead of a private mercantile speculation, the least we can ask is that merchants should have free access and regular means of communication ensured to them. There is business enough, if only men could have confidence in the Indian Telegraph, to pay for the erection and keeping up of two or three lines such as those which are now at work, so that there is nothing to be urged on the score of increase of expenditure—the favourite official argument in favour of doing nothing; and in our day no one will be hardy enough to gainsay the proposition that whatever Government undertakes to do it ought to do thoroughly. But, even without putting up fresh wires, Government might turn the present Telegraph to much better account than we hold it in at present, by forbidding the thoughtless and frivolous use of it by public servants for purposes which only by extreme licence of speech can be supposed to have anything whatever to do with the public service—unless it is granted that any little commission which an officer of Government may give a friend to execute is to be regarded as work to be done for the public. We are confident that, if every public servant had to pay for the messages which he now sends "on the public service", their consumption of telegraph forms would be much less extravagant than it is at present. The system is so lax that the wires are often blocked with professedly "public" telegrams of no conceivable importance, while private messages involving the gain or loss of lacs upon lacs of rupees are delayed for hours and sometimes days together. A merchant mentioned to us the other day that, having telegraphed to Guzerat before the mail came in his limits for buying cotton, he wished after the mail arrived to send another telegram reducing those limits. His message, however, was returned to him with the intimation that the office was full; and a day or two afterwards he had the mortification of receiving a telegram from his up-country correspondent informing him that his first message (which he had wished to correct) had been acted upon. Of course, to say nothing of the loss of money, nothing can exceed the annoyance which a trader feels when he sees his business ruined in this way not in order that the public interest may be served, but that Captain A. in Guzerat may learn when Mr. B. of the Civil Service is coming up, and whether he has bought those horses at the price fixed.

A continuance of the present system can only be justified on the supposition that Government really wishes to put a stop to speculative trading of all kinds—a supposition to which the otherwise incomprehensible mismanagement of the Bombay Bank lends some countenance. We do not believe, however, that the Government of Bombay is prepared to go quite to this length; and we, therefore, venture to hope that some effort will be made to give our merchants their fair share of the advantages of telegraphic communication, so long as the Telegraph is under the control of the State. But nothing satisfactory will be achieved until a private company with sufficient capital undertakes to cover India with a network of telegraphs with which the Government will have no concern; and the sooner such a company, which is said to have been already formed in England, begins operations, the better will it be for trade in India.

THE very sensible choice which Sir Bartle Frere has made of members of the Commission on the Byculla Schools leads us to hope that the question of the propriety of removing those schools from Bombay to either Poona or Poorundhur will be decided without reference to the preposterous report of the Sub-Committee of Governors of the Schools who recorded their opinions on this matter some four years ago. That report we have never seen; but the extracts from it in the Resolution of Government conclusively prove that it is hardly excelled either by Mr. Peckesniff's celebrated prospectus, or by that other less famous one, framed in accordance with the theory of "development," which appears from day to day in the columns of the Bombay newspapers. The Sub-Committee, it would seem, spoke with the utmost scorn of mere physical advantages. What can be more exquisite in its way than this?—"The Sub-Committee do not undervalue the importance of health and strength. Nevertheless, there are other considerations which should not be lost sight of. "It is our duty to send forth from the School "a good and useful member of society. If "that end can be achieved along with the "highest degree of physical development, so "much the better; but if the latter can only be "attained by sacrificing, in a great measure, "the means of securing the former, it is, in the "opinion of the Sub-Committee, very doubtful, "if we are justified in seeking it." The Government, with much simplicity, adds that these views "prevented further movement at that time." For our part, we wonder how any sensible man can have read the report without bursting into a fit of laughter. The Committee are good enough to acknowledge that health and strength may be of some importance to boys and girls; but, compared with certain unknown advantages, which are characteristically defined as the result of "the energetic operation of "Christian civilization (Heavens defend us!) "and the examples of Christian charity and "communion of worship," they are but as dust in the balance. Was there ever a college of pedants in any part of the world that wrote such utter nonsense? If these unfortunate boys and girls were being trained to become priests and nuns, it might be a judicious thing to tell them to care only for their immortal souls and despise their earthly tenements, or in other words to submit themselves to "the energetic operation of Christian "civilization and the examples of Christian "charity and communion of worship,"—a deliciously fine phrase, which we defy even an educated native to understand. But these boys are destined to be mechanics, agriculturists, soldiers, these girls to be the wives of soldiers or working men. What greater absurdity can there be than to tell them that a knowledge of Shakespeare and the use of the globes or of the most orthodox replies to the writings of poor Bishop Colenso is of more value to them than "health and strength"—the greatest blessings which God has bestowed upon his creatures? The folly which would keep these schools in Bombay for the sake of having them under the eye of the principal Clergy of the place—any one who has been educated at a large school must know the true value of such supervision—is nothing better than a species of refined cruelty. What is it necessary to teach boys and girls of the class to which inmates of the Byculla Schools belong? To read and write, and cypher, and to acquire steady habits. It will say little for their teachers if this education cannot be given as well in Poorundhur as in Bombay. But something more is needed for school-boys and school-girls than the teaching of the Church Catechism and the three Rs. They want playgrounds and amusements such as will give them pluck and energy to fight the battle of life. Who is there that has been educated in a large school in the midst of a crowded city who does not regret all his life after the opportunities of which he was deprived of learning those manly sports, experience in which goes so far towards forming the perfect English character? Bombay, we may add, is probably the worst large town in the world in which an English school can be established. Both boys and girls are sure to learn much more evil than good from what they hear and see in this city, and their removal from it to a healthful hill station will help not only to strengthen their bodies but to purify their minds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 24TH MARCH.
Steamer *India* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 24TH MARCH.
Steamer *Golconda* from Southampton anchored.

CALCUTTA, 24TH MARCH.
Government Paper Four per cent. 5 to 5¼ discount.
Five per cent. 3¼ to 3½ premium.
Five and half per cent. 10¼ to 10½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £3 5s. per ton.
Jute, £3 per ton.
Seeds, £3 per ton.
Long Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, closed.
Market for Twist, dull.

IN accordance with annual custom we give our establishment a holiday to-day, and the *Bombay Gazette*, therefore, will not be published to-morrow.

THE Punjab Exhibition is to be closed on the 2nd proximo.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has (says the *Englishman*) called for a report of the quantity of cotton of the crop of 1863, shipped this season, and a comparative return for the years 1861 and 1862.

THE same journal has heard that Colonel R. Taylor, C.B., has prepared a sketch map of the Mahabun country, showing the route his party took in December last, for the use of the Government.

THE Governor General has (says the same journal) "sanctioned the construction of the lines of railway connecting the Bombay presidency with the N. W. Provinces." Does this mean the Bombay and Baroda extension into Central India?

A VERY important General Order has (says the *Hurkaru*) just been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned by the Government of India, and by the Home Government. "This Order permits military officers to avail themselves of their furlough as leave in India, whereas we believe that, heretofore, it was incumbent upon officers to pass their furlough in Europe, or the Southern Colonies, for some country out of the tropics. Officers passing their furlough in India will receive Indian pay and allowances; and they will still be under, and amenable to, the military law, as if on full pay in the country. We must say that we very much doubt the wisdom of this Order, in many respects. We suppose the may affirm that furloughs are granted to officers, after stated periods, for the recovery, or for the preservation of their health, temporarily lost or impaired by tropical service or exposure; and, if this be the case, we think that the State is unwise to permit its European officers to pass their furloughs within the tropics and refuse the boon of a return to their native country and climate. Sir Charles Wood, we believe, spoke seriously of compelling officers to take their privilege leave, and quit their offices and appointments for the two months accorded in each year; and if this be the case, we cannot see how he can reconcile such a resolution or intention with an Order permitting them to pass two continuous years of furlough in India. We suppose that the Secretary of State expects that officers so taking their furlough will assist in 'developing the resources of the country.' Possibly; but he appears to forget that it is by visiting Europe that a man learns the knack of developing resources."

THE *Delhi Gazette* heard the other day of a curious instance of superstition in contact with civilization. "A man, a Hindoo, had been for a long while suffering under family misfortunes which he believed were heaven sent, but from which all his appeals to his deities failed to afford him deliverance. He consulted a friend, also a Hindoo, employed in connection with the Railway. The counsellor whose advice was asked, replied that the cause of the evil and the remedy were plain. The afflicted man had never appeased by any direct act of worship, the anger of the new deity, the steam engine. Accordingly he prepared his offerings of ghee and rice and what not, and garlands of flowers, and took his stand upon the line waiting the approach of the deity, who made the very short work of this devotee, transporting him to another world with 'railway speed;' as steam engines generally do when people stand in their way."

H. M.'s 38th Regiment have, says the same journal, been ordered to proceed from Meerut to Delhi to relieve the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; the Rifle Regiment in consequence of its sufferings from Delhi ulcers is to be quartered at Meerut.

"The 38th only left Dinapore the end of last year; first they were ordered to Gonda, then to Ferozepore; while *en route* there, their destination was changed to Meerut, where they have been little more than a month; the officers have just had time to settle themselves, and now they are ordered to Delhi.

"Marching regiments must, of course, expect and be ready to move whenever required. We say nothing against their being knocked about. The 38th must see that no unnecessary inconvenience by these changes of destination, yet it is the fate of all regiments to be moved. But we vehemently protest against a body of European soldiers being sent unnecessarily to a pestilential place like Delhi. The very fact of Government being obliged to move the Rifles, shows that Delhi is a place at present unfit for the location of European troops. We hear there is some proposition to keep an European corps only for a short time at Delhi, one year or less; in this way the whole British army in India would very shortly become tainted with these disgusting sores. For it seems to be the character of the disease sometimes not to show itself till months after individuals have left Delhi, so instead of going at once to the root of the evil, Government would be only going from bad to worse."

FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDALLA "DIRECT."

(*By our Special Correspondent.*)

It having been officially notified that, on and after the 23rd instant, the Bhore Ghaut would be open for passenger traffic, your Correspondent presented himself at the Boree Bunder Station on Wednesday morning last for the purpose of being conveyed over the Ghaut. For the sum of nine rupees, thirteen annas, and pies four, I received a bit of printed pasteboard which was to frank me from Bombay to Khandalla and back first class. Formerly the palkee charges alone were eight rupees for the double journey, so that on the score of expense alone an immense saving results from the new arrangement. We started from the station at nine, and in less than two minutes the only other passenger and myself gave each other a significant look, and immediately buried our nasal organs in the impenetrable folds of our pocket handkerchiefs. We were proceeding through that part of the native town where the sheep, &c., are slaughtered, and truly the stench was something awful. My companion told me he had not been in Bombay for seven years, and, while the city was in many places hardly recognisable, yet he could safely say there had been no improvement in its sanitary arrangements.

Finding travelling in the carriage rather tame and monotonous, and the courteous Secretary of the line having given me a letter to the Locomotive Superintendent, I determine to journey henceforward on the engine. The "iron horse," as I make my way to it over heaps of clinkers and gutters of water, is spitting and sputtering as if impatient of delay. On making known my wish to the driver, he eyes me suspiciously and hesitatingly objects. I am not armed with the proper authority,—an engine pass, and not a letter, is the proper credential. Whom did I say the letter was from? Well, he daresay it is all right, but as we shall pick up the locomotive superintendent at Tanna I had better speak to him. On these terms, then, I mount the engine, and immediately become aware of three facts; first, that it is intolerably hot; second, that everything is covered with grease and coal dust, and third, (most unpleasant fact of all) that there is no doubt about my being in everybody's way. With a whistle that almost splits the drums of my ears, and three or four heavy snorts, we slowly wend our way on to the Flats. The train is a heavy one, consisting of 24 carriages, but we soon increase our speed, and dash away right merrily. The locomotive I am on is No. 49, and driven, as I soon find out, by a very intelligent man. His fireman is a protege of Tom Cringle's, and hopes soon to get an engine of his own. Once fairly started my companions drop their reserve, and enlighten me as to the engine generally, and its various cunning contrivances particularly. This they do in the short intervals of leisure they manage to snatch from their duties; but the rattle is deafening, and as we are now running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, the shaking of the engine renders sustained conversation simply impossible. We dash through Dadur, and look down upon that small station as we pass with the profoundest contempt. About this time we pass a train, the driver and guard of which make signals to us which, though incomprehensible to me, seem to be thoroughly intelligible to my friends. About a mile further on we pass a stationary cattle train. More dumb show, from which we learn that one of the trucks has a hot axle. We are speeding rapidly on, and have got some four miles beyond Coorla, when a bullock is seen lying right across the line. Every note that can be got out of the whistle is sounded, the breaks are applied, and every exertion made to stop the train. It is all of no avail; the train is a heavy one, and the bullock refuses to move until too late. I cling to the engine with tenacity, vividly recalling to mind the recent accident near Narell, when a thud, a jolt much heavier than usual, tell me we are over the animal. When I look round the poor brute is lying at the end of the train, its inside completely torn out. On examination, we find the engine has sustained no material damage, but the contents of the bullock's stomach have by no means improved its appearance. This incident gives rise to a desultory conversation about accidents on the G.I.P.R. The driver tells me there is not much to be dreaded from running over an ordinary Indian bilo. On one occasion he ran over three coming down the Kussara embankment. It is quite a different matter, however, with a water buffalo, whose skin is so thick, and bones so largely developed, that very grave results are likely to accrue from collision with one. It is evident that no matter how good the fencing may be, and as a rule it is very good, animals will stray on to the line so long as the gatekeepers at the crossings pay so little attention to their calling. I may here incidentally remark that we some miles further on passed a buffalo very complacently lying by the side of the line, close to a crossing, and in full sight of the man in charge. Again in the evening, between Kurjhat and Narel, the train had to be stopped to drive another of these animals off the road. To resume.

On reaching Tanna my friend the driver reminds me that the locomotive superintendent is there, and artfully suggests that I introduce myself; which I do, and as the result is in all respects satisfactory, I am now a free and accepted member of the craft. Little of interest to the general reader occurred during the remainder of our journey to Kurjhat, which we reached at fifteen minutes past twelve. The state of the line, so far as I am able to judge, between Bombay and the lastnamed station, is by no means so good as it ought to be; in some places it is positively bad. Not a soul, moreover, was there at work repairing. This may have been caused by the Holi holidays,—anyhow a strong force is required to make the permanent way between the abovenamed stations even respectable.

On arrival at Khurjhat, which is a small station about three miles this side of Campoolee, more or less, our train is divided into two sections. The first is made up of the first and second class carriages; the second of third class carriages exclusively. Each train is to be drawn by two powerful tank engines, while two vans with massive breaks attached are to keep watch behind. While these operations are being effected, I have an opportunity of noticing my personal appearance, which is not improved since leaving Bombay. My hands are begrimed with oil and dirt; what my face is like, I have no means of knowing. My hat has been in contact with several parts of the now quiescent engine, and looks none the better for the two dents and three black dabs it received in that encounter. But No. 49 is a perfect model of compactness and cleanliness to No. 101, which I now mount preparatory to starting. Those of my readers who may not be acquainted with the meaning of the word "tank engine" will understand that it is an engine and tender combined. The boiler is fitted with an outer casing or jacket which serves as a reservoir for the water by which it is fed. Whatever space there may be where the driver usually stands is occupied by coals; he has a seat on the top of one of the wheels, and the stokers (two natives) hold on wherever they can. I at once take up my position among the coals, and, notwithstanding the novelty of the thing, am awfully uncomfortable. I make excellent fun for the driver who is a facetious gentleman, and I immediately name him Mr. Collins; not that there is any personal likeness between him and that clever mimic of the Christy's Minstrels, but in their voices are remarkably similar, and my friend's laugh is a perfect reproduction of that of Mr. Collins when performing the "Intelligent Lad." My so-called Mr. Collins tells me in the broadest Lancashire dialect that I shall find it thundering hot going up these ere ghauts. To which I reply that, being half-roasted now, it is a matter of indifference to me how much warmer it becomes. Upon which he roars with laughter, says at once that he recognises in me "one of the right sort;" and invites me to a seat on an iron railing by his side, where I get a capital view of what is going on, but at the expense of my boots, as my feet are on the boiler.

At half-past twelve precisely we start, and as we rattle along I ask if this is the commencement of the incline. My friend replies satirically "not a bit of it," and tells me with a confident air that no information will be required to inform me when that commences. A sudden deviation from the main line discloses a long yellow bank, and a steep incline, with a sharp bend at the extreme end. And now our work commences. We pass a direction post which tells us that the rise is one foot in fifty. We pay away resolutely; but the deep heavy beats of the engines proclaim that the hill is telling on them. We round the curve, and almost immediately afterwards enter a tunnel cut out of the solid rock, with no brick-work or masonry whatever, as, indeed, with one exception, are all the tunnels on the Ghaut. The gauge is as we have 125lbs. of steam to the square inch, which is more than we require, the fire-box doors are therefore opened. The lurid glare reflected on the swarthy faces of the natives, the dreadful rattle and din of the engines and train, combined with an almost incessant blowing of the steam whistles, render our journey through these tunnels alternately painful and interesting. Coal is the fuel used, and the smoke engendered therefrom nerely stifles the whole of us. As we approach the end, the rails appear in the distance like four silvery threads. The gradients I find vary considerably. Mr. Collins tells me the heaviest rise is one foot in thirty-seven, while in some places for very short distances it is positively level. The general average, however, appears to be about one in forty-five. The disadvantages of riding on an engine are fully counterbalanced by the range of scene to be obtained therefrom. As we emerge from the tunnels I expatiate to my friend on the lovely view we have of the surrounding country. After another of Mr. Collins's laughs he tells me that what we now see is "nout" to that which is to come. It is like looking down the side of a precipice, he says. He tells me, moreover, that people live at the bottom. How they got there, so as to help his Maker, he hasn't the faintest idea, and how they exist is to him an equal mystery. We are now, and have been for some time, running up the side of the mountain; we dodge artfully round spurs, and where we cannot do this, by means of a tunnel we go through them. Ravines of immense depth are crossed by means of air like viaducts, and the scene momentarily increases in beauty and interest. On emerging from a rather longer tunnel than usual, we perceive a troop of monkeys gambolling among the trees. The noise we make scares them a bit, but they seem to care but little for us. The magnificent gorges and ravines bewilder my with all directions now open to my view, and we come upon that unfathomable abyss where the mysterious people mentioned by our friend the driver dwell. Far away above us we see the viaduct we have to cross to reach Khandalla, while on some of the topmost pinnacles are perched the bungalows of the engineers and contractors of the line. The scene even now the mountain sides are withered and brown, is exquisitely beautiful. What it must be in the monsoon, when torrents are thundering down, and cascades of water leaping from rock to rock, and nature has on her greenest garments, it is impossible for me to say. My face has been knocked off and blackened until I am almost ashamed to own it; I am up to my ancles in coal dust; my hair and beard have changed colour from the smoke; I know I am badly bruised about the region of the ribs and shins from encounters with the sides of the engine, falling over shovels, &c., but it does not lessen my interest in the scene, and Collins's jokes fall upon me like heavy platitudes. I am roused at last, however, by his telling me that we are in sight of the reversing station, where, says he, "we stops for twenty minutes." Here we find the General Manager of the G. I. P. R., and several other "big bugs," as my friend Collins terms them, whom he considers a shabby set of fellows, inasmuch as they haven't presented him with so much as a bottle of soda water to drink success to the opening of the line. The work of reversing has now to be done, the engines taking the place of the brake vans, and the brake vans that of the engines, so that what was previously the first part of the train is now the last. We have, in fact, run up the side of the mountain as far as it is possible to go in this direction, and to accomplish the summit have to go off in a direction at an acute angle. The view from the top of this bridge or viaduct is magnificent, and our lengthy stay enables us to fully appreciate it.

The whistle is sounded once more, and we start for the remainder of our journey. The distance from here to Khandalla can be scarcely more than two miles, but it includes some of the heaviest work of the Ghaut. The scene presented from this portion of the line is grand beyond description. Just as we pass over the viaduct we had seen from below, we get a capital view of the second half of the train panting up the incline, winding in and out, and laboriously dragging its slow length along.

As we emerge into Khandalla we find the whole village has turned out to welcome us. Such a hullabaloo surely never was heard. Collins is jubilant, and helps to swell the row by incessantly blowing his whistle, which never leaves off screaming until we have glided into the station, which we reach as the clock points to a quarter past two. We have thus occupied exactly 1¼ hours in accomplishing our journey, of 13½ miles including the detention at the reversing station. The speed has been wonderfully uniform throughout, and was never less than five miles an hour. Any comparison between the old mode of transit by palkees, and the new one now (it is to be hoped) permanently opened, would be absurd. The boon it will afford to the poorer class of natives must be immense, and the works of the Bhore Ghaut Incline may well be classed among the wonders of the age. The line of permanent way is in splendid order the whole way up, and presents a striking contrast to that of the Concan. Mr. Collins considers he has done his part of the work in a satisfactory manner, and suggests that he and I and the other driver adjourn and "have some beer," which we do.

Now that the excitement is over I feel considerably wearied, and tremendously in need of a wash, and for this purpose proceed to the place called a waiting room. Here I find a round table and two chairs, one of which has a bottom made out of the staves of an empty Aitken's beer cask, and the other has no bottom at all. I address the proprietor of the refreshment department, a Parsee gentleman wearing Blucher boots tied up with string, and of an otherwise untidy and disorderly appearance, explaining that the inner man needs refreshing, and the outer one requiring a permanent character in the once favoured spot of Ooty. The aspect of the eastern face of the Dodabet hills is exceedingly charming. Nature lies there in the soft and tranquil repose of scenes never disturbed by the hand or foot of man. The green and untrodden sward, the forests of the growth of centuries looking up proudly on a sky they have all to themselves, the pure and balmy air, and the romantic shadows cast by a setting sun, are a few of the circumstances that contribute to the pleasing and attractive effect. The first few settlers will perhaps find the place rather lonely but, as houses multiply and the population increases, the infant settlement will become an object of envy, and will no doubt attract numbers of those who are now compelled to seek an escape from the heat of the plains, at the expense of personal comfort, and with no little risk to bodily health. The feeble chance there is of an extension ever occurring in the direction once supposed probable, that is, on the southern margin of the lake tending to the west, is due to the inclemency of the weather during the most boisterous period of the year. The winds attending the south-west monsoon then blow with terrific fury. The clouds, rolling up the western ghaut in immense masses, empty themselves more profusely, and altogether the region possesses almost a different climate to that which the hills skirting the lake, and cropping out here and there to the west, impart to the valleys in which Ootacamund is for the greater part situated.

The trial of the three men who were charged with exhuming and burning the body of a child of a Mr. Pavy in Coonoor has terminated in the sentence of one of them to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of a hundred rupees; in default, three months' additional imprisonment. The conduct pursued in appealing to the Sessions Court of Ootacamund, presided over by Mr. Innis. It was reported a few days ago that Sir William Denison would be here in the early part of next month, but I now learn that His Excellency is not likely to visit us before the end of July or the beginning of August, and that this house, *Woodlands*, engaged for his reception, will be sub-let in the mean time to any one disposed to rent it. There is a rumour that Sir William is at present engaged in a lengthy and rather excited correspondence with the Government of India regarding some things that he did while acting Viceroy, but, as the Calcutta papers are silent on the subject, I do not suppose there is much truth in it.

You have perhaps noticed the reports in the Madras journals of the light-fingered activity of a Mr. Lees. This person is believed here to be identical with a convict of the name of Leeman, who was imprisoned in the Ootacamund jail for several months, and enlisted considerable sympathy from deafness and other bodily ailments. Besides Leeman, two other Europeans have had their discharge; one, a man of the name of Flaherty, a soldier, who has gone to Australia with a letter of credit from the Government for the large sum of £2, and the other a cobbler, called Brown, who has established himself on the spot in his trade. Poor Ramus, late Lieutenant in the 20th Regiment N. I., has still sixteen months of imprisonment before him. I understand that he means to bring to book some of the officers who sat on his court-martial, when he regains his liberty.

The dry weather continues without any immediate prospect of rain.

BOMBAY.

THE Dockyard and Offices will be closed to-day and to-morrow, the 25th and 26th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. L. S. Jackson, a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court at Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen months to proceed to England.

CHOLERA is raging fearfully at Surat. We learn from a correspondent there, that the epidemic carried off about one hundred and eighteen persons in two days.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Agha Mahomed Bauker Khan as Consul General at Bombay for the State of Muscat.

MR. C. FORJETT, Acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Uncovenanted Civil Service, from the date on which the Mail Steamer of the 29th instant leaves Bombay.

BY desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it is notified that any chaplain desiring, whilst in England, an extension of furlough, should apply to the Government of the Presidency to which he belongs.

THE Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay have issued a summud to Mr. Gumputrao Bhaskerjee, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Districts of the Konkan, Sattara, Sholapoor, Poona, Ahmednugger, Khandeish, Surat and Ahmedabad.

AT the recommendation of the Officer commanding 28th Regiment, Captain Phillips, 4th Rifles N. I., is appointed to act as interpreter to H. M.'s 28th Regiment, subject to confirmation, *vice* Lieutenant Wilson, 21st Regiment N. I., transferred to a political appointment.

WE hear that the plan now adopted by Mr. Broughton, the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in regard to bringing our station masters from England for the purpose of appointing them to stations on the line here, has proved a failure, owing to the hands being unaccustomed to deal with the natives and their total ignorance of their language.

WE hear that on Thursday the 24th instant a portion of one of the tunnels between Callian and Tannah fell in, but without causing any accident. The 9 P.M. train from Poona was in consequence obliged to stop at Callian until the debris from the tunnel was cleared away from the line. The accident occasioned a delay of nearly two hours.

THE Committee for the selection of candidates for the offer of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, have passed the following resolutions:—

1. That persons intending to follow as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as candidates.

2. That candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—It is stated that a serious accident occurred on the Railway line near Tannah on the 22nd instant, which resulted in the death of a pointsman. It appears that while the 4-30 P.M. train was entering the Tannah station, the pointsman on duty at the crossing, in setting points to allow the train to pass over, missed his footing and fell head foremost under the wheels of the engine. He was taken up and carried to the platform, but expired almost immediately, his body being most frightfully mutilated.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* announces that a Commission composed of Sir A. Grant, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Forbes, Colonel Donovan, and Mr. W. Walker, has been appointed to enquire into the health-ful education of the children of soldiers and others. These gentlemen have been requested to hold a Commission with the members of the Sanatory Commission recently appointed by Government. We congratulate our old friend "Tom Cringle" on this recognition by Government of his public services.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bagoba Savajee and Ballahaee Beilakurin, milk vendors; Sittaram Pandoorang, a clerk in the Civil Paymaster's Office; Cassinath Rungnathjee, an English writer; Narron Madowjee, unemployed; Chand Joonaa, washerman, and his wife Amoobaee; Narrayen Fuckeer, Ruttonjee Narrayen, and Ootchra Narrayen, carpenters; Ragoonath Heerjee, a hawker; Dominge de Silva, late a wholesale shopkeeper at Vengutpoora; Apa Succaram, a dealer in bangles; and Anundrow Venayeck, *alias* Bhachoojee, an articled clerk to Mr. Cunrooteen Tyabjee.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE deaths from cholera are gradually decreasing, while those from fever show little, if any, diminution. As will be seen below the total deaths for the week are 498 against 520—the mean of the weeks in the corresponding ten years.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	2	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	5
Other diseases	2	Measles	1
Accident	0	Fever	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	11

"That there is nothing in their sanitary condition to render the removal of the Schools desirable in the face of a strongly opposing circumstances.

"That it will deprive them of the benefits which publicity affords, for stimulating vigilance correcting errors, and supplying defects in the management, and for adding to their pecuniary means.

"That it will separate the children from the energetic operation of Christian civilization, and the examples of Christian charity and communion of worship.

"That it will deprive the children of the frequent opportunities they now enjoy of seeing their parents and friends.

"That it will interfere with efficient teaching."

The Report stated that for these advantages the "only equivalent to be expected" by removal of the Schools is improvement in the physical condition of the children, and added,—"The Sub-Committee do not undervalue the importance of health and strength. Nevertheless, there are other considerations which should not be lost sight of. It is our duty to send forth from the School a good and useful member of society. If that end can be achieved, along with the highest degree of physical development, so much the better; but if the latter can only be attained by sacrificing, in a great measure, the means of securing the former, it is, in the opinion of the Sub-committe, very doubtful, if we are justified in seeking it."

These views prevented further movement at that time; but in 1863, the attention of Government was drawn by several causes, principally by the Bombay Education Society's favourable experience of its Infant School, to the advantages which Poona offers; and a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, No. 2749 of 15th September 1863, as follows:

"An advertisement in your Society's paper, showing an intention to build an Infant School at Poona, has led the Government, in looking at its own responsibility for the large number of children in the Byculla Schools who belong to the Military Asylum, to consider the advantages which Poona would offer to those of the older children also, who are not likely, for special reasons of health or local connexion, to be better provided for in Bombay than in the Deccan.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, invites the Society to take this question into consideration, and does so with more confidence, because on reading the proceedings in 1860 and 1861 connected with proposals for removal to Panchgunny and for an experiment at Porundhur, he finds that no one of the objections offered to those proposals holds against the removal of a portion of the Schools to Poona.

"The Government is prepared to give for the purposes of the Schools a portion of the plot of land close to the Post Office, on which the new Church is about to be built."

On the 23rd November last, the Secretary to the Society stated the intention of submitting the whole question to a Sub-Committee of Subscribers. Probably this intention was abandoned for, on the 3rd March last the Secretary replied as follows:—

"The Committee regret that their experience will not enable them to offer much for the consideration of Government on the point. It is true that the Infant Branch of their Institution, which has been established in Poona for seven years, has, in a sanitary respect, as indeed in every other, worked admirably. But, as a rule, the children do not remain above the age of eight years, and consequently there are no facts in the hands of the Committee on which to found their opinion as to the healthiness of the Deccan for older children. Medical opinions have been expressed adverse as also favourable to the continuance of European children in the Deccan after that age. But the Committee have no data to warrant them in endorsing either opinion. They cannot, however, but suppose that European children must have grown up in Poona sufficiently numerous to enable Medical men, if called upon, to report definitely on the question."

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society, after several months' deliberation, has thrown upon the Government the task of further inquiry. The Government, looking to its guardianship of the large number of children in the Schools on the foundation of the Military Asylum, accepts the responsibility, and will appoint a Government Commission.

The existing Sanitary Commission is the fittest for determining the comparative physical advantages for which change of place has been desired.

This foundation established, it will remain to weigh the social, intellectual, and moral advantages attributed by the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Education Society in 1861, to residence in Bombay. For this purpose, and in order to the widest understanding of the matter, and the satisfaction of all who have at heart the welfare of the children of these Schools, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires the counsel of other fit persons, and, therefore appoints—

Sir A. Grant, Bart., as President,

The Honorable Mr. Justice Forbes,

Colonel Donovan, with the consent of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,) and

Mr. William Walker,

who, with the members of the Sanitary Commission, will form a special Commission for the present purpose. The Bombay Education Society is requested to choose one having their full trust whom, when named, the Government will appoint on the Commission.

To the Commission so constituted, His Excellency the Governor in Council commends the inquiry; the end of which, the healthful education of the children of our soldiers and other British countrymen, duly regarded, will incite such diligent care as, guided by the ripe experience of the Commission, may not fail of a sound conclusion of the whole matter.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1864.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BENGAL.

We understand that the Grand Jury has thrown out the bill against the prisoner Lavering, accused of setting fire to the ship *North Atlantic*.—*Hurkaru, March* 16.

Mr. Donald Grant Nicolson, a Barrister of the Middle Temple, who was, some years ago, a Deputy Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces, was yesterday admitted (March 15) to the Bar of the High Court.—*Id.*

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Richards, heretofore Assistant Adjutant General at the Presidency, and who has just resigned his position in that department, has been appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the 31st Regiment Punjaub N. I., at Barrackpore, and directed to join without delay.—*Id.*

Prince Gholam Mohamed, we hear, has been frightened by a threatening letter, assuring him that 250 dacoits in Calcutta were resolved to attack his house if he did not deposit a certain sum of money in a place they indicated. The prince has handed the letter over to the police.—*Englishman, March* 16.

PUNJAB.

We understand that the Indus Steamers leave Mooltan for Kotree and Kurrachee on the 11th and 25th of every month.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 16.

TRIAL OF THE UMBALLAH CONSPIRATORS.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

Umballah, *14th March.*—Preliminary examination of prisoners, before Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner.

Prisoners eleven in number, one, Mahomed Shuffee, meat contractor of Umballah; two, Jaffir, Lumburdar of Thanesur; three, Abdool Gufloor, of Thanesur: four, Abdool Kurreen, of Umballa; five, Hoossanie of Thanesur; six, Hoossanie of Patna; seven, Jeeah Alli (Moulvie or High Priest of Wahabies,) of Patna: eight, Abdool Raheem (nephew of Jeeah Alli,) of Patna; nine, Abdool Gufaar (treasurer to Jeeah Alli, or the Kafila or mosque,) of Patna; ten, Elahi Bux of Patna; eleven, Kazee Meer Jan, of Pubna.

Twenty-two witnesses were expected to be called.

Captain Bamfield of the police, prosecutor, opened proceedings by stating, that prisoners were charged with aiding Sitana and Mulka fanatics with men and money, and so traitorously waging war against Her Majesty the Queen.

The addresses was divided under two heads showing, first, that the frontier fanatics were the Queen's enemies at open war with Her Majesty, second, that men and money were furnished by the prisoners. It was shown that a *family* connection existed between the leaders of the frontier tribes; and the Moulvie and his connections at Patna. A genealogical tree will be given of the families of one; Futteh Ali, two, Shaik Mahomed Hoosin, three, Elahie Buksh, (not the prisoner of that name) all leaders of the Wahabi sect located at Patna followers of the late notorious Moulvie Syud Ahmad of 1823.

Four witnesses were called on Monday, the 14th.

First Witness:—Usman Alli, of the 24-Pergunnahs deposed.—Nazir of Jessore. Rahamuddeen (now dead) about three years ago sent him southward to preach a religious crusade, and to collect money. Collected rupees 150. Letter (produced and recognized by him in court) written by him to his father. He was treated well by the people, because he was engaged in matters concerning "the faith." Gave the money he collected to the Nazir of Jessore. Nazir sent it to "Chota Godown." Knew that Patna was styled the "Chota Godown"; and Sitana the "Burra Godown." Nazir got a receipt for the money from Khurasan, and there would be fighting, &c., &c. Abdool Guffar, treasurer to Moulvie, gave money to persons to go up country, towards Sitana and Mulka. Went to Patna chiefly to see Moulvie. Returned from Patna to 24-Pergunnahs.

Second Witness:—Mozzim Sirdar of the 24-Pergunnhas. Was a preacher of crusade. Had heard preached in Bengal that they who joined in the crusade would be taken straight off to paradise. Was desired to go, but waited a year, then left home. Took two youths with him from his own village, Belaspore, and picked up three men on the road to Calcutta. Then went by boat to Patna. Put up there at Vilayat Alli's house, now the property of his nephew. Moulvie used to preach. Remained five months in Patna. Saw many men sent westward. At Patna, heard letter from Gaffar read asking for men. Abdool Guffar, by Moulvie's order, sent Hoossanie of Patna and witness, with gold-mohurs to Jaffir. Gold mohurs were sown into the coats or jackets (garments produced in court and recognized). Witness carried twenty-four *gundahs* of rupees one side, and twenty-one on the other side of his jacket. Hoossanie pf Patna carried one hundred gold mohurs or more. Gold mohurs (produced in court) were each covered with paper gummed to them, and fastened two and two together, apparently to prevent jingling. On arrival at Delhi, went to the house of Allahadeen, there met Jaffer, and Hoossanie of Thunnasur, gave jackets to Hoossanie of Hunnasur, who gave them to Jaffir. Jaffir told Hoossanie of Thunnasur to take them on to Mahomed Shufee. Jaffir told witness that he would have to fight against the Sircar. Witness then went no further.

Third Witness.—Kazun Marad, of Patna, came like others, to Patna. Put up at Patna, at house of Vilayat Ali, property of Abdool Raheem, owner of kafila. Stayed ten or fifteen days at Patna. Saw at Patna numbers of men collecting for crusade, &c., ; they were living in the houses, and on the premises round about the kafila, belonging to members of the Moulvie's family. Was sent forward from Patna with five others. Ordered to proceed to Jaffir at Thunnasur. On reaching Thunnasur they were told by Jaffir, "When I get money from Mahomed Shuffee, I will send you on." Jaffir (recognized in court) gave each two rupees, and told them to go on to Rawul Pindee, where they would meet one Hafuz-oo-deen. On reaching Rawul Pindee, were sent on to Sitana and Mulka. Hearing that the fighting was to be against the "Kaffurs," (British) declined to fight. Was thereupon placed in confinement: from which, after some days, managed to escape. Whilst at Sitana and Mulka learnt names of chiefs—Abdoo was head of all, he was brother of Sheeah Alli; also Fyzad Alli (alias Peshurut Deen) brother to Sheeah Alli.

Fourth Witness.—Lal Mahomed of Pubna. About two years ago a hill man came to Pubna, preaching that a prophet had appeared in the hills. Ten, twelve, or fifteen went to Nazir of Jessore. Was taken to the house of Kazi Meer Jan, who gave clothing. Then went to Patna. At Patna received five rupees from Abdool Guffar. Understood he was to go to the hills where there was a collection of people. Was told that he and others would get money at Thunnasur. On arriving at Thunnasur stopped at Serai; were asked whence they came; and on saying from cash were provided with food, during the night some one came and gave each two rupees Were then sent forward to frontier. On arriving there asked where Prophet was to be seen. Was then told that he had come to fight. Refusing to do so was put in confinement. Saw last witness, Kasim Moorad, at Patna, Thunnasur, and Sitana: saw some thirty (naming some) as Abdool Kurreem and Abdool Rujab.

FUTTEH ALI.

1	2	3	4
Velyat Ali.	Enyat Ali, *d.*	Jalib Ali, *d.*	Feryat Ali. *d.*, late High Priest, Kafila.

Abdoola, head of fanatics.

Sydutoola.	Abdool Rujub,	Abdool Rujeem, lives, at Kafila.
Abdool Raheem, Patna.	Sitana.	Abdool Rao, boy, Patna, and 4 daughters of whom 3 married.
Abdool Kurreem,	Sitana.	
Mahomed Hussein, Patna.		1. Abdoola, head of fanatics. 2. Hydatoola, Patna and Barrh. 3. Jeeah Ali, (2nd wife) present High Priest.

Shaik Mahomed Hussein, disciple of Syud Ahmet and left by him at Patna, to make proselytes, &c., had five daughters, who married.

1	2	3	4	5
Ahmet oolee.	Fyzad Ali, (Sitana)	Enyatoola.	Jeeab Ali. High Priest, &c.	Ali.

Ellahi Bux had three sons.

1	2	3
Ahmet oolee.	Fyzad Aly, (Sitana.)	Jeeab Ali, High Priest, &c.

To be continued.

SIR CHARLES WOOD ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

(From the Madras Daily News.)

Agriculture is the most important of all arts. To it, whether we accept the theory of Messrs. Darwin and Huxley, or cling with fond belief to the more orthodox views associated with our childhood's traditions, our first parents devoted their attention, and by it nations have risen in the scale of prosperity till they have been rendered almost independent of its gifts and have based their future progress on the more attractive but less certain means provided by the numerous wants and luxuries of civilized man. We all know, or think we know, a little about the culture of the soil even as every true Englishman, however ignorant of horseflesh, or vehicular contrivances, assumes as a matter of course that he can drive a gig. We have all in some way or other and at some period or other, in our lives had practical experience of the exuberance of the earth, from which by all accounts we and *a fortiori* all other animals originally sprang. Many of us have not hesitated to give our fellow men and the world the benefit of our agricultural experiences gained in growing rare vegetables in pine apple pots, cucumber boxes, or useful plants in two or three in our gardens, like a learned physician of Chingleput. Multitudinous indeed of late years have been the contributions of ardent Collectors and dilletanti naturalists, tendered to the Government, and most graciously received and forgotten, concerning the "growth of cotton in Delia," and the various species of that important plant which can be brought to perfection in India, with the help of the whole concentrated attention of the official magnate during his few leisure hours. Amidst a good deal of such nonsense, of detailed and wearisome accounts of petty experiments which could have been possible bearing on the great question at issue, it was pleasant to read the thoroughly practical essay on the agriculture of the Presidency which emanated from Sir William Denison's pen last year. His Excellency has evidently the tastes and the information of the English country gentleman of the present day, who would consider it a lasting disgrace not to be acquainted with the latest improvement in the steamplough or the newest idea on the subject of thorough drainage or artificial manuring; who feels quite at home at the annual meeting of the Farmers club of his county, and can give even his own practical and somewhat prejudiced tenants a suggestion well worth having on the management of their cultivation or the rearing of their stock.

In reviewing the system of agriculture prevalent in this Presidency and the clumsy and expensive operation by which the ryots raise their produce from the soil, Sir William made some very useful recommendations to the Home Government. He asked the Secretary of State to send out a number of approved agricultural implements, the plans and method of working of which might be exhibited to the Indian peasantry, and from which native artisans might gain ideas likely to bear valuable fruit in mechanical appliances more specially suited to this country. Sir Charles Wood is a large landowner himself and a good farmer, and was not slow to perceive the advantage which might flow from such a measure. Those respectable old officials who have lived under this sweltering sun of India until they have arrived at the firm conviction that it is both unprofitable and unnecessary to try to change any of the habits or practices of the people, might sneer at His Excellency's suggestion as savoring of the vapoury enthusiasm of the new-arrival. Such sneers were far from uncommon in England a quarter of a century ago, when steam ploughs and even steam engines for agricultural purposes, were not dreamt of, and when guano and bone-dust provoked from the sturdy and thick-headed Saxon yeoman a guffaw of laughter or a desperate attempt at a joke. But things have changed at home since then. The steam-engine now is as common in the farm as in the manufactory, the steam-plough turns over its five or six acres of soil a day, and the guano of remote islands and the bones dissolved by the chemist are shaken yearly over half the cultivated fields of the kingdom in unspreciable but fertilizing dusts. Sir Charles Wood no doubt could call to mind the by no means distant days of agricultural darkness at home, and remember the vast aid which exhibitions of implements &c. throughout the country have rendered to the advancement of agricultural skill and knowledge. The readiness with which he conceded the Governor's demand for the nucleus of and agricultural collection in this Presidency was only what might have been expected from the well-informed and intelligent English land-owner.

In order to make the selection of implements as efficient and complete as possible, the assistance of General Frederick C. Cotton was requested by the Secretary of State and very readily accorded. The opening paragraph of General Cotton's letter proves indeed that Sir Charles Wood acted wisely in seeking his aid. "I fear" he writes in his first letter, "that I have delayed the reply to Sir William Denison's application for agricultural implements longer than was expected; but I have had great difficulty in finding anything well suited to the wants of the Indian ryots, and even now I would urge the Government to allow me to seek for tools and machinery in America or the poorer parts of Europe, as being countries far more likely to supply what is required." This course was suggested; but I have local journals when commenting on His Excellency's agricultural minute. The system of tillage generally pursued in India is vastly different from that which is practised at home. Indian cultivation is essentially *la petite culture*; English cultivation is *la grande culture* conducted on the most elaborate system and extensive scale. It naturally follows that the tools and implements in general use at home are both too complicated and too expensive to purchase and to use for general adoption in India. They may be useful in suggesting ideas and modifications to native artisans, and demonstrating to the ryots what can be done with the aid of machinery but they can be of no immediate practical use. "Those in the implements of England" observes General Cotton, "are too heavy and too costly to be taken up by the cultivators of India but there is so great an object to be gained, by placing before them apparatus superior to their own miserable appliances that I have done what I was able to select for Madras at least unsuitable implements I could find hoping with Sir William Denison that they may prove suggestive and start the idea that some improvement is necessary." In order to procure models for implements suitable to Indian agriculture we should plainly go where the agriculture is on the same small scale but conducted on proper principles. The south of France would nearly almost say, is cultivated on the small farm style. England is an exception to the general agricultural rule of the west and we may almost add of the world. In such localities as Belgium, parts of France and especially throughout Italy, implements might be obtained which would be suitable in size and use in the cultivation of his land. Italian agriculture is well-known to be the best in the world. The plains of Lombardy and the valley of the Arno are cultivated with all the minute attention which in England is only bestowed on the gardens of the wealthy. Possibly some implements might be obtained more highly fully cultivated parts of China worthy of exhibition.

We trust that, when the implements arrive, a set of them will be exhibited in some place in Madras where they will come frequently before the observation of the natives and that they will (so far as this is possible,) be exhibited at work. A small steam engine might be profitably occupied in keeping a machine, sawing and winning machines, corn grinders, &c. If there were any covered space in the People's Park, this would probably be the most attractive locality for the Exhibition, but as no such shelter offers in the Park, room might perhaps be found for the implements in the Museum. Curiosity begets to the Museum a very large number of natives, as the returns we periodically publish show, and the agricultural exhibition would be another source of useful information, and an additional attraction to those already contained in the building.

NEW LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FOR BOMBAY.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

A Bill to give validity to certain act and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.

Whereas the Government of Bombay is empowered under Act XXIX. of 1845, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, a Joint Judge in any Zillah of the Bombay Presidency, whenever the state of judicial business shall render such an appointment expedient: and whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 the Government of Bombay appointed a Joint Judge of the Zillah of the Konkan, and did not obtain the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council until the eleventh day of July 1863; and whereas the High Court in Bombay has held the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council alluded to in Act XXIX. of 1845, signifies the previous consent, and it is therefore necessary to give legal validity to all orders and decisions passed and all proceedings held by any officer exercising the powers of Joint Judge of the Konkan between the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and the eleventh day of July 1863: it is enacted as follows:—

The consent granted by the Governor-General of India in Council on the eleventh day of July 1863 to the appointment by the Government of Bombay of a Joint Judge of the Konkan shall have the same effect as if it had been granted before the twenty-fifth day of February 1863, and no order or decision passed and no proceeding had been held by any Officer appointed to the said office of Joint Judge of the Konkan on or after the said twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and before the said eleventh day of July 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of the consent not having been passed or such proceeding having been held without the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council to the appointment of Joint Judge of the Konkan having been previously given.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Act XXIX. of 1845 empowers the Government of Bombay, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, whenever the state of Civil Judicial business may render it expedient, to appoint in any Zillah within the territories subject to Bombay, a Joint Judge. Mr. Tucker, the Judge of the Konkan, having been entrusted with the conduct of certain enquiries under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the measure which appeared most consistent with economy and the due efficiency of the judicial administration in the Konkan was to appoint a Joint Judge. The appointment was accordingly made, and the consent of the Governor-General in Council was subsequently solicited. This course had been followed on more than one previous occasion without objection. But the Judges of the High Court having held that the consent of the Governor-General in Council must mean the "previous consent," it becomes necessary to give by special enactment validity to all decisions, orders passed, and all proceedings held by the Joint Judge between the twenty-fifth February 1863, the date on which the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council was received. The present Bill has accordingly been framed to give the required validity to such decisions, orders, and proceedings.

9th March 1864. H. L. Anderson.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

A Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

I. The care of the persons of all Minors (not being European British Subjects) and the charge of their property shall vest in the Civil Court.

II. Every person who shall claim a right to have charge of property in trust for a Minor under a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, or by reason of nearness of kin or otherwise, may apply to the Civil Court for a Certificate of Administration, and no person shall be entitled to institute or defend any suit connected with the estate of which he claims the charge, until he shall have obtained such Certificate. Provided that when the property is of small value, not exceeding Rupees two hundred and fifty, any Court having jurisdiction may allow any relative of a Minor to institute or defend a suit on his behalf, although a Certificate of administration has not been granted to such relative

III. Any relative or friend of a Minor in respect of whose property such Certificate has not been granted, or if the property consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the Collector of the District may apply to the Civil Court to appoint a fit person to take charge of the property of such Minor.

IV. If the property be situate in more than one District, any such application as aforesaid shall be made to the Civil Court of the District in which the Minor has his residence.

V. When application shall have been made to the Civil Court either by a person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a Minor, or by any relative or friend of a Minor, or by the Collector, the Court shall issue notice of the application and fix a day for hearing the same. On the day so fixed, or as soon after as may be convenient, the Court shall inquire summarily into circumstances, and pass orders in the case. Provided always that it shall be competent to the Civil Court to direct any Court subordinate to it to make such inquiry and report the result.

VI. If it shall appear that any person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a Minor is entitled to such right by virtue of a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, and is willing to undertake the trust, the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to such person. If there is no person so entitled, or if such person is unwilling to undertake the trust, and there is any near relative of the Minor who is willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of his property, the Court may grant a Certificate to such relative. The Court may also if it thinks fit (unless a Guardian have been appointed by the father), appoint such person as aforesaid, or such relative or any other relative or friend of the Minor to be Guardian of the person of the Minor

VII. The Court may call upon the Collector or Magistrate for a report on the character and qualification of any relative or friend of the Minor who may be desirous or willing to be entrusted with the charge of his property or person, and it shall be incumbent on the Collector or Magistrate to furnish such report after making all due inquiry.

VIII. If no title to a Certificate be established to the satisfaction of the Court by a person claiming under a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, and if there be no near relative willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of the property or person of the Minor, and the Court shall think it to be necessary for the interest of the Minor that provision should be made by the Court for the charge of his property or person, the Court shall proceed to make such provision in the manner hereinafter provided.

IX. If the estate of the Minor consists of immoveable property or of houses, gardens, or the like, the Court shall grant a Certificate to the Public Curator appointed under Section XIX., Act XIX. (for the protection of moveable and immoveable property against wrongful possession in cases of successions) or if there be no Public Curator, to any fit person whom the Court may select for the purpose.

X. Whenever the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to the estate of a Minor as aforesaid, it shall at the same time appoint a Guardian to take charge of the person and maintenance of the Minor. The person to whom a Certificate of Administration has been granted, unless he be the Public Curator, or the legal heir of the Minor, or next in succession to the property, may be appointed Guardian. Provided that in the case of Minors who have inherited property by adoption the natural father may be appointed Guardian. If the person appointed to be Guardian be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Court may assign to him such allowance to be paid out of the estate of the Minor as under the circumstances of the case it may think suitable. The Court may also fix such allowance as it may think proper for the maintenance of the Minor, surviving parents, children, adoptive, and natural wife, and children, if any, and such allowance and the allowance of the Guardian (if any) shall be paid to the Guardian by the Public Curator or other person as aforesaid.

XI. If the estate of the Minor consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the Court may direct the Collector of the District in which the larger part of the same may be situated to take charge of the estate.

XII. The Civil Court may take such security as it shall think necessary from any person to whom it may grant a Certificate of Administration of the property of any Minor under this Act. Provided always, that no security shall be demanded from the Collector of a District or the Public Curator when their services may be availed of.

XIII. In all inquiries and other proceedings held or had by the Civil Court under this Act, the Court may make such order as to the payment of costs by the person on whose application such inquiry was made or proceeding had, or out of the estate of the Minor, or otherwise as it may think proper.

XIV. Whenever one or more of the proprietors of an estate which has been placed under the Collector's charge shall have passed his or their minority, the Collector shall represent the fact to the Civil Court, and the Court, unless it see sufficient reason to the contrary, may direct the Collector to retain charge of the shares of the proprietor or of the still disqualified proprietors during the continuance of their disqualification, or until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Court, or the Court may direct the whole estate to be made over to the management of the proprietor or proprietors who shall have become of age, with such directions as to the share or shares of the still disqualified proprietor or proprietors as to the Court shall seem fit and proper.

XV. The proceedings of the Collector in the charge of estates under this Act shall be subject to the control of the superior Revenue Authorities.

XVI. The Public Curator and every other Administrator to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under Section X shall, within six months from the date of the Certificate, deliver in Court an inventory of all the immoveable property belonging to the Minor, and of all such sums of money, goods, effects, and things as he shall have received on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And he shall furnish every year, or the Administrator shall furnish annually within three months from the first of May of the Christian era an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the amounts received disbursed, and invested on account of the estate, and the balance in hand. If any relative or friend of a Minor, or any public Officer by petition to the Court shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the Curator or Administrator and inquire summarily into the matter, and make such order thereon as it shall think proper, or the Court, at its discretion may refer such petition to any subordinate Court for investigation and report.

XVII. All sums received by the Public Curator or such other Administrator on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the Minor or of the estate, from time to time, in the Public Securities.

XVIII. Every person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if such Minor, and may collect and sue for all just claims, debts, and liabilities due to or by the estate of the Minor. But no such person shall have power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any immoveable property, or to grant a lease thereof for any period exceeding five years, without the sanction of the Civil Court previously obtained.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any relative or friend of a Minor at any time during the continuance of the minority to sue for an account from any Manager appointed under this Act, or from any person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act, or from any such Manager or person after his removal from office or trust, or from his personal representative in case of his death in respect of any property then or formerly under his care or management, or of any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

XX. If the disqualification of a person for whose benefit a suit shall have been instituted under this Act cease before the final decision thereof, it shall be lawful for such person to continue the prosecution of the suit on his own behalf.

XXI. The Civil Court for any sufficient cause may recall any Certificate granted under this Act, and may direct the Collector to take charge of the estate or may grant a fresh Certificate to the Public Curator or any other person as the case may be, and may compel the person whose Certificate has been cancelled to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and account to such successor for all moneys received and disbursed by him. The Court may also for any sufficient cause remove any Guardian appointed by the Court.

XXII. The Civil Court may impose a fine not exceeding Five hundred Rupees on any person who may wilfully neglect or refuse to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the prescribed time or a time fixed by the Court, and may realize such fine by attachment and sale of his property under the rules in force for the execution of decrees of Court, and may also commit the recusant to confinement in the Civil Jail until he shall consent to deliver such accounts or property.

XXIII. The Civil Court may permit any person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under this Act, not being the Public Curator, and any Guardian appointed by the Court to resign his trust, and may give him a discharge therefrom on his accounting to his successor duly appointed for all moneys received and disbursed by him and making over the property in his hands.

XXIV. The Public Curator and every other Administrator to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under Section X. shall be entitled to receive such commission not exceeding five per centum on the sums received and disbursed by him, or such other allowance to be paid out of the Minor's estate as the Civil Court shall think fit.

XXV. Every Guardian appointed by the Civil Court under this Act who shall have charge of any male Minor shall be bound to provide for his education in a suitable manner, due regard being had to the circumstances and station of the education of all such Minors shall be vested in the Civil Court,

XXVI. In the exercise of this superintendence and control, it shall be lawful for the Civil Court to direct that such Minor shall reside either with or without his Guardian at the Sudder Station of the District or at any other place within the Presidency of Bombay, and shall attend for the purposes of education such School or College as to the said Civil Court may seem expedient, and to make such provision as may be necessary for the proper care and suitable maintenance of the said Minor whilst attending such School or College.

XXVII. If it shall appear to the Civil Court inexpedient to place any such Minor at School or College, it shall if the proceeds of the estate are sufficient for that purpose, cause such Minor to be educated by private tutor properly qualified, either at the family residence of such Minor or at the Sudder Station, or elsewhere within the Presidency of Bombay, and in that case also the Civil Court shall have power to determine, from time to time the place of residence of such Minor, and to make such provision as may be necessary for his proper tuition and maintenance during the period of his education.

XXVIII. All charges and expenses which may be incurred on account of any male Minor under the provisions of this Act for College or School fees, or for other charges of tuition or education, or by reason of his residence in any place other than his own home or otherwise, shall be defrayed from the profits of his estate in the same manner as other expenses incurred under the authority or with the sanction of the Civil Court.

XXIX. Every Guardian appointed under this Act who shall have charge of an unmarried Minor shall, if necessary, according to the custom of the Minor's sect or caste, make arrangements for and celebrate the Minor's marriage, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof out of the estate, provided that these expenses shall in no case, without the sanction of the Civil Court, involve the Minor's estate in debt and that the marriage, if possible, shall be with the concurrence of the Minor's nearest relatives.

XXX. For the purposes of this Act every person shall be held to be a Minor who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

XXXI. Nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the provisions of Act XXXV. of 1858 *(for making provision for the care of the estates of Lunatics)*.

XXXII. All orders passed by the Civil Court under this Act shall be open to appeal under the rules applicable to appeals in the Code of Civil Procedure.

XXXIV. The expression "Civil Court" as used in this Act shall be held to mean the principal Court of original jurisdiction in the District, and shall include the High Court of Judicature, and nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the powers of the High Court of Judicature over the person or property of any Minor subject to its jurisdiction. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

It was deemed expedient by the Bombay Government, on certain representations from the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut, to make provision for the better protection of the property of Minors. The Judges suggested that an enactment was required analogous to Act XL. of 1858. Such an enactment was accordingly framed with such alterations as the different circumstances of the Bombay Presidency demanded, and was passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The Act provided that proceedings of the Zillah Judges with reference to Minors should be open to appeal to the High Court or Judicature in Bombay. But it is stated in the Letters Patent of the High Court, that the appellate jurisdiction of that Court is confined to cases already subject to appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, and to cases "which *shall* become subject to appeal to the High Court by virtue of such laws and regulations relating to Civil Procedure as shall hereafter be made by the *Governor-General of India in Council.*" It was thus clear that, consistently with this provision in the Letters Patent, the Government of Bombay in its legislative capacity was not competent to give an appeal to the High Court in a new class of cases. Assent to the Bill was accordingly withheld by the Governor-General, and the Government of Bombay has requested that an Act to secure the attainment of the objects in view may be passed by this Council. The proposed Act is founded on Act XL. of 1858, with certain necessary alterations as the agency by which the law is to be administered.

9th March 1864. H. L. Anderson.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 24th.

Impey, Lieutenant Colonel A., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Nagpore.

Muller, Captain F. P., Royal Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.

Brown, Lieutenant Colonel G. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Dann, Assistant Surgeon H. T., Medical Department, on on duty, from Nargaum.

DEPARTURES.—March 24th.

Paul, Lieutenant C. C., 20th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Scott, Lieutenant Colonel C., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—March 24.

By Brigadier Gerrard, C.B., Tapp, C.B.,

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate:—Major Hooke, 20th Hussars.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1864.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Establishment.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Murray, to be Surgeon from the 14th March 1864, vice Surgeon Major J. Vaughan, retired.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1864.

The usual certificate on honour attached to Bills of Contingent charges, is frequently omitted as a subsequent inquiry of the particulars by the Audit Department questions the worth of the declaration.

The certificate that the intended payment, as a voucher for the charge, is exactly equivalent to the receipt of a person to whom a payment charged in the Bill had been made. It is no proof that the sum is properly chargeable to Government.

The certificate also that the expense was necessarily incurred, is merely superfluous and cannot be taken in place of the particulars which the Audit are required.

Articles 17 to 21 inclusively, section XVIII. Jameson's Code, are cancelled, and the following rule is substituted:—

"Contingent Bills will be vouched by such reasonable specifications as the Heads of Departments, or the Auditor may in judgment whether the service be wholly chargeable to Government and has been done at the least cost. Payments therein charged which cannot be conveniently vouched by receipts, should be vouched by certificate (at foot of the Bill) of their having been paid or of the intention to pay them so soon as the Bill shall be passed, as the case may be."

The G. O. No. 356, of the 7th July 1863, relative to advance to Subaltern Officers of Artillery and Infantry on first appointment to Field Batteries and Silladar Cavalry Corps is cancelled by direction of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State has cancelled the nomination of Ensign W. C. Ramsden, Bengal General List, to Her Majesty's 106th Regiment, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1864.

Referring to G. O. No. 156 of 1863, the Government of India has ruled that a Soldier remanded to his Regiment from Staff or Departmental employment forfeits the rank he had attained through that appointment; but if he has served his time and is discharged with pension, then his actual rank fixes the rate of pension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Forbes, C.B., six months.

Major J. Bruce Dunsterville, six months.

Captain C. W. Wigney, six months.

Captain T. Bell, six months.

Captain G. R. Billamore, six months.

Captain J. H. White, six months.

Lieutenant J. G. Malcolmson, V.C., six months.

Surgeon W. J. Stewart, three months.

Lieutenant R. J. Hotchkis, of the 12th N. I., has been permitted to retire from the Service.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 23rd March.

Lieutenant H. Gibson, 11th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant J. M. Boyd Cadre 30th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, General List, are confirmed in the appointments they are respectively holding as Adjutant Quarter Master and doing duty officer, 11th Regiment N. I.

Major J. H. Champion, having returned from duty to England, is transferred to the Northern Division and directed to join.

Captain D. B. Hickman, at present acting Brigade Major at Ahmedabad, is placed on general duty at that station from the date of Major Hewett's resuming his appointment of Brigade Major.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave as follows:—

6th Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. W. Benson, from 16th March to 31st July 1864, to proceed to the Punjab on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1864.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant H. N. Reeves, or until further orders.

Major F. Schneider, Political Superintendent Sawunt Warree, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Major F. Schneider, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree, availed him

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,392,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
Sight	2s.	1 1-16d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-58	cts.	,,
3 Do. Do. ,,	2-53	,,	,,
Sight ,,	2-48	,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cents. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAYQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HURIBHOY, Esq.
MAHOMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3 ,,
,, 6	,,	... 5 ,,
,, 12	,,	... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 2¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; but the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3	do.	4	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¼d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited in Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d.	do.
One ,, ,,	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the termsof Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKEES' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	,,	5	,, ,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	,,	6	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.

Do. at 4	do.	2s. 1½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills only without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

On Fixed Deposits of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	1¼d.	,,
3 Do. at	2s.	1d.	,,
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do. at	2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	0¼d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	1d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11½d.		,,
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months			10	per cent. per annum.
Do.	6	do.	4	,, ,,
Do.	12	do.	5	,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, ithout charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cents. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબઈ તરેડીગ એનડ બેકીગ આસોસેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.	
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.	
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.

GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE.....R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an

6	,,	at 5	,, ,,
12	,,	at 6	,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter of the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawsons.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Bousfield, Esq., (Peel, Bousfield & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Haddaway, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Hommel, Esq., (Hommel Brothers.)
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Lcask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peck, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Sim and Cahill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.

Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.

Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, Longcloth.
300 ,, ,, Domestic.
400 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
A few Bales Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A, Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Pipes and Pipling comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 25th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE INVOICE OF SUPERIOR WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE SLABS; RICH BOHEMIAN AND GILT FLOWER VASES, AND TOILET BOTTLES, PLATED HANGING ARGAND LAMPS WITH DROPS, &c.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior White and Black Marble Slabs consisting of Round, Square, Oval, and Oblong, Centre Pier, and Side Tables, Teapoys, &c., several pairs of Rich Bohemian Flower Vases of various colours and patterns, Toilet Bottles, few pairs of Plated single Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, pieces of Furniture, Velvet pile Table Covers, Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th March 1864.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th April next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Colonel H. E. Vincent, changing his residence; and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dishcovers, Cruets, Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation, Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffonier, Pier Glass, Cheval Glasses, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, Whatnots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Dressers, Dressing and Wash Hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpets, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Pickles Pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by "Jones of Southampton" with a pair of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) and a Set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness complete.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 40 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen:
,, 3, Ditto in Pints		11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts		16	8	,, ,,
,, Ditto in Pints		9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts		12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES.

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do.				
Yellow do.		,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,,	34
Do.	Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
Do.	Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,,	45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Cuvilits	,,	,,	45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do.	Do.	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	A. De Paul's	,,	,,	40
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard	,,	,,	39
	Moselle and Jordan			
HOCK	Pints	,,	,,	20
MOSELLE				
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.				
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	12
CURAÇOA		,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30				
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts		,,	,,	18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind mave or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton pattern. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship:

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Caddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. Cox, Tea-taster at Canton